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## GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, October 9, as follows:

*Plague.*

*France.*—According to a report by the prefect of Marseille of the 23d of September, the various plague patients still under treatment in the hospital may now be regarded as cured.

*Egypt.*—Between the 19th and 26th of September, inclusive, there were registered in the whole of Egypt 5 cases of plague and 4 deaths, all in Alexandria.

*British India.*—In the Bombay presidency during the week ended September 12 there were registered 10,705 cases of plague (7,482 deaths), of which 77 cases (64 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay, 3 cases (3 deaths) in the town and port of Karachi, and 22 cases (21 deaths) in the harbor of Broach.

*Brazil.*—During the four weeks from the 10th of August to the 6th of September there were registered in Rio de Janeiro 16, 15, 19, 15 plague cases, and 6, 2, 10, 8 deaths, respectively.

*Chile.*—In Valparaiso during the period from the 1st to the 13th August 5 cases of plague were registered.

*Plague and cholera.*

*British India.*—In Calcutta during the week ended August 29, 17 persons died of plague and 8 persons died of cholera.

*Death rate of Berlin.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended September 26 was lower than it has been since the middle of June, amounting, calculated on the year, to 13.5 per thousand of the population, and was thus also lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 14.3. Of the large German cities, during the week in question, only the following showed more favorable figures than Berlin, namely: Hanover, Cassel, Barmen, Kiel, Charlottenburg, (with 12.9) and Schoneberg (with 9.2). The following towns had a considerably higher death rate than this city, viz: Hamburg, Leipzig, Cologne, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Stuttgart, Dresden, Munich, Nuremberg, Bremen, Braunschweig, Breslau, Königsberg, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The decrease in the number of deaths was chiefly among children in the first year of life, the falling off in the mortality among the higher age classes being but slight. The rate of mortality among infants fell from 5.5 per year and mille in the preceding week to 4.4 in this week, amounting to only one-third of the rate of Nuremberg.

There was no noticeable abatement of acute diseases of the respiratory organs, which caused 30 deaths. Acute intestinal diseases claimed 90 victims, and 28 persons succumbed to cholera. There was a notable decrease in the number of deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, which amounted in the week in question to only 61. Thirty-nine persons died of cancer. There were further registered 5 deaths from

measles, 4 deaths from scarlet fever, and 5 deaths from diphtheria. Influenza claimed 2 victims, and 15 persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended October 3 was higher than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.1 per thousand of the population, thus being, however, a little lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 14.3. Among the large German cities, only Crefeld, Hanover, and Charlottenburg (with 11.4) showed somewhat more favorable figures than Berlin. The following towns had a considerably higher death rate than that of Berlin, namely: Hamburg, Leipzig, Dresden, Bremen, Frankfurt-on-the Main, Düsseldorf, Munich, Nuremberg, Strassburg, Cologne, Breslau, Königsberg, as well as Paris and Vienna; the death rate of London corresponding exactly with that of this city. The participation of children in the first year of life in the mortality remained about the same as during the foregoing week, so that the increase in the number of deaths was restricted entirely to the higher-age classes. The death rate among infants amounted to 4.4 per year and mille, being only one-half the rate of Munich, Nuremberg, and Breslau. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed a considerable increase, causing 40 deaths, and phthisis pulmonalis claimed 72 victims. Thirty-four persons died of cancer, and acute intestinal diseases claimed 70 victims. Fifteen infants died of cholera. Diphtheria caused 4, and scarlet fever 6 deaths. There were 2 deaths from measles, and, finally, 18 persons died by violence.

#### *Emigration from European countries in 1902.*

Consul Guenther, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, sends the following, October 1, 1903:

A correspondent from Italy to German papers states that the number of emigrants from different European countries during the year 1902 was as follows:

Italy .....	288, 947	Sweden .....	17, 960
Great Britain and Ireland .....	171, 715	Norway .....	12, 745
Austria-Hungary .....	65, 083	Netherlands .....	34, 343
Russia .....	187, 897	Denmark .....	4, 657
Spain .....	39, 469	Belgium .....	19, 700
Portugal .....	44, 746	Switzerland .....	2, 968

#### GUATEMALA.

#### *Report from Livingston, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports, October 12, as follows: Week ended October 12, 1903: Present officially estimated population, about 3,500; number of deaths during the week, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 6	Anselm .....	40	.....	.....	.....
7	Spero .....	17	.....	.....	.....
12	J. H. Masters .....	12	.....	.....	.....

Steamship *Anselm* cleared from Puerto Barrios.